

VARIABLE OSCILLATOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to variable oscillators, in particular oscillators whose frequency of oscillation is variable in response to a frequency setting signal and which can be trimmed by means of a separate trimming signal.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 shows one form of variable oscillator. The circuit of figure 1 includes a resonant portion 101, which produces an oscillating signal at 102, and an amplifying stage 103, which enhances the signal at 102 by sustaining the resonance of the resonant portion. The resonant portion comprises capacitances 105 and 106 and an inductance 107 connected in series. The capacitances are variable capacitance ("varicap") diodes 107, 108 whose capacitance varies in dependence on the voltage applied at a control input 109. Thus the frequency of the oscillator can be varied by means of that voltage, and the oscillator is a voltage-controlled oscillator.

In many applications of oscillators such as the one shown in figure 1 there is a need to arrange the oscillator accurately so that a pre-defined range of frequencies can then be tuned over exactly using the varicap diodes 107, 108. For example, in many communications applications the oscillator may be required to operate at one of a number of pre-defined frequencies that correspond to the frequencies of available communication channels. In order for the communications terminal that uses the oscillator to establish communication with another terminal the frequencies used by the two terminals must match each other precisely. In production there is often significant variation between the values of the circuit components between individual oscillators. This is especially significant when the oscillator is built on-chip. (Typical variation in the values of on-chip components are: $\pm 30\%$ for resistors, $\pm 10\%$ for capacitors and $\pm 7\%$ for inductors; the values also being strongly dependant on temperature). Therefore, it is

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common for the oscillator to be trimmed after production so that the pre-determined channel frequencies can then each be selected by applying a corresponding channel-setting voltage at the control input 109.

One way to perform the trimming operation is by using the varicap diodes 107, 108 themselves. A trimming offset voltage can be applied to the control input 109 to ensure that when the channel-setting voltages are also applied to the control input 109 the pre-determined channel frequencies are generated accurately. However, this approach requires the varicap diodes to have sufficient throw (range) to be capable of adjusting the resonant frequency not just over the frequency envelope of the available channels but also over an additional range to cope with the need for trimming the circuit. The required total throw is typically around 30%. The effect of this is that, compared to one of smaller throw, the varicap diode is more sensitive to the voltage at the control input 109. As a result, in normal operation it is more difficult to control the varicap diode accurately. Furthermore, the wide pull range implies that much of the oscillation energy of the circuit passes via the varicap diodes 107, 108, which typically have much higher losses (i.e. lower Q) than fixed value capacitors. High loss causes poor phase noise, which substantially degrades the performance of radio receivers, which are a common application of variable oscillators. Another problem is that if the varicap diode has a large throw then the variation in voltage at the control input 9 as a result of the oscillation can itself alter the capacitance of the varicap and therefore modulate the frequency of the circuit. In addition, where the oscillator is used with a phase-locked loop (PLL) the wide range of effective capacitance of the varicaps 107, 108 means that the loop gain of the PLL is subject to variation. This results in poor settling, which is not compatible with the rapid jumps needed for frequency hopping systems. Although this can be addressed by introducing an adjustment for the loop time constant, this is an expensive operation during manufacture.

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In another known arrangement the continuously variable capacitance unit (e.g. represented by varicaps 107, 108 in figure 1) are arranged in parallel with a finitely variable capacitance arrangement which is capable of capacitance steps just a little smaller than the sweep range of the finitely variable capacitance. With this arrangement a first coarse tuning operation can be carried out after manufacture using the finitely variable capacitance arrangement to bring desired capacitances within the sweep range of the continuously variable capacitance. The setting of the finitely variable arrangement is then fixed. Then during use the continuously variable capacitance can be adjusted to give precisely the desired capacitance. However, the coarseness of the first tuning operation means that the continuously variable capacitance frequently has to operate substantially outside its optimum range.

There is a need for a variable frequency oscillator that can be trimmed more easily and economically, without significant deterioration in performance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a variable frequency oscillator comprising: an oscillatory circuit for generating a periodic

output dependant on the capacitance between a first node and a second node of the circuit, and having a capacitative element connected between the first node and the second node; the capacitative element comprising: a variable capacitance unit, the capacitance of which is variable for varying the frequency of the output; and a plurality of trimming capacitances each being selectively connectable between the first node and the second node in parallel with the variable capacitance unit to trim the frequency of the output. In this aspect of the invention a switch (preferably an electrically sensitive switch such as a transistor) is suitably connected in series with each trimming capacitance between the first node and the second node for selectively connecting the respective trimming capacitance between the first node and the second node in response to a respective switching signal.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a variable frequency oscillator comprising: an oscillatory circuit for generating a periodic output dependant on the capacitance between a first node and a second node of the circuit, and having a capacitative element connected between the first node and the second node; the capacitative element comprising: a variable capacitance unit, the capacitance of which is variable for continuously varying the frequency of the output over a frequency range; and a plurality of trimming capacitances each being selectively connectable in series with the capacitative element to trim the frequency of the output in steps of less than half the width of the said frequency range.

The trimming capacitances are preferable finite capacitances.

The plurality of trimming capacitances preferably provide a finitely variable capacitance unit. The trimming capacitances are suitably selectively connectable in parallel with each other.

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At least one of the trimming capacitances may have a different capacitance value from another of the trimming capacitances. Preferably all of their values are different.

The capacitance of the variable capacitance unit may be variable by means of the voltage applied to an input of the variable capacitance. There may be feedback apparatus such as a phase-locked loop connected between the output and the variable capacitance input for stabilising the oscillator. The variable capacitance unit is preferably continuously variable.

The oscillator, or the oscillatory circuit, is preferably formed on a single integrated circuit.

The present invention also provides a method for operating a variable frequency oscillator as described above, the method comprising: retrieving from the memory information defining a set of the trimming capacitances; connecting that set of the trimming capacitances between the first node and the second node; comparing the voltage at the variable capacitance input with a first preset voltage range; and if that voltage is outside the first preset voltage range determining, based on the voltage at the variable capacitance input, an adjusted set of the trimming capacitances and storing in the memory information defining that adjusted set of the trimming capacitances. The said step of determining may be performed only if the voltage at the variable capacitance input is inside a second preset voltage range. In the step of storing, the information defining the adjusted set of the trimming capacitances may be stored so as to replace in the memory the said information defining a set of the trimming capacitances.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will now be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

figure 3 shows the circuit of a variable frequency oscillator; and

figure 4 shows a control arrangement for the circuit of figure 3.

In figures 3 and 4 like components are numbered as for figure 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 3 shows a variable oscillator circuit for a radio terminal, which can be implemented on a single integrated circuit. The variable oscillator circuit shown in figure 3 comprises a resonant section 1 and an amplification stage 3. The resonant section includes a capacitive section indicated generally at 5 and 6 and an inductive section 7. In the circuit of figure 3 the capacitive sections include an array of switchable trimming capacitances 10, 11, 12 and 13, 14, 15

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which can be selectively switched into the resonant circuit by respective transistors 22, 23, 24 and 19, 20, 21 to allow the circuit to be trimmed digitally.

In more detail, the resonant section of figure 3 includes an inductance 7 connected between the input node 4 and the output node 2 of the amplification section. The capacitors 10-12 are connected in parallel between node 4 and signal ground. In series with each capacitor 10-12 is a respective switching transistor 16-18. Each switching transistor is connected so that when a suitable voltage is applied to its gate from the corresponding switching input line 22-24 current can flow between its source and drain so that the capacitor with which it is connected in series is coupled between node 4 and signal ground. A variable capacitance branch is connected between node 4 and signal ground. Identical circuitry is connected to node 2, comprising capacitors 13, 14 and 16 and associated transistors 19, 20 and 21.

After the circuit has been manufactured on-chip it can be trimmed by switching one or more of the capacitors 10-15 etc. fully into or out of the circuit and thereby altering the effective capacitance of the whole resonant section 1 of the oscillator.

The trimming of the circuit could be performed each time the terminal is turned on, for example by comparing the output of the circuit with a standard received frequency. Alternatively, the trimming operation could be performed at the manufacture stage. Since each trimming capacitance is switched fully into or out of the circuit the trimming is a digital operation. The setting of the switching transistors 16-21 etc. can be represented as a binary number with one digit corresponding to the switching input to each switching transistor. The setting of the trimming capacitors can therefore be stored digitally by memory of the radio terminal during manufacture or use and reproduced exactly when required by recalling the appropriate setting from memory. More than one setting could be stored (either at manufacture or during use) for different applications, such as different operating frequencies or temperatures.

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The control unit 28 could retrieve preferred settings for the switching inputs 22-27 etc. at each operating frequency from memory 30. To switch frequencies the control unit could then apply the stored settings to the inputs 22-27 and leave the analogue PLL to settle any residual frequency error. In this arrangement there could be no need for the control unit to influence the voltage on input 9 directly, so the oscillator control could be fully digital. The combined setting of the inputs 22-27 etc. could be viewed as a multi-bit binary trimming set signal from control unit 28.

1. Apply to the switching inputs the digital code stored in the look-up table for an operating frequency.
2. Wait for the PLL to stabilise.
3. Digitise the voltage at the varicap input 9 by means of an A-D converter in the control unit 28.

4. Compare the digitised voltage with a first preset voltage window. If the voltage is inside the first preset window then keep the present digital code setting.
5. If the voltage at the varicap input is outside the first preset window then compare the digitised voltage with a second, wider preset window. If the voltage is inside the second preset window then maintain the present digital code settings for the current radio activity (e.g. for transmitting or receiving a packet or burst of data) but adjust the code stored for the present frequency so as to increment or decrement (as appropriate) the trimming capacitance that is switched in for the present operating frequency. The adjusted code will then be employed the next time the present frequency is chosen.
6. If the voltage at the varicap input is outside the second window (in which case the unit is off-tune) abort the current radio activity and enter a re-calibration mode.

This method could also be used during a built-in self-test (BIST) operation in the terminal. The above method could be cycled through for each operating frequency. A self-test feature of this type can yield significant cost savings during production and is desirable for ensuring proper operation during use.

Whilst the transceiver is enabled it preferably continuously monitors and adjusts the digital code applied to the transistor switches to keep the analogue variable capacitance at or near its optimum capacitance value.

The array of capacitors may include any number of capacitors from two upwards. The values of the trimming capacitors could be the same or different. If the values of the trimming capacitors are different then the same number of trimming capacitors can be used to allow trimming over a wider range, saving on IC real estate. The trimming capacitors could suitably provide 128 equal steps of total capacitance. This could, for instance, be achieved by 128 capacitors of the same value, or 7 capacitors of values scaled factors of two apart.

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Step 5 of the algorithm set out above is especially beneficial because it allows for gradual changes to counteract drifts (due, for instance, to temperature fluctuations) without the need for full re-calibration.

The finitely adjustable portion of the capacitive section preferably allows around 50 or more finite capacitance steps, with a step size substantially smaller than the range of the varicap. This allow the varicap to be not just pulled into range at a selected finite step, but to be arranged so that a desired narrow part of its continuously variable range will yield the desired capacitance. This provides better control of loop time constant and loop response compared to a system in which at only one step setting can the varicap give the desired overall capacitance.

The range of the continuously variable capacitance (in this example the varicap) preferably provides for frequency adjustment over a very much smaller range than the total range of variation available from the capacitive section including also the finitely variable capacitance circuitry. This provides much better phase noise

performance than a system in which the continuously variable capacitance accounts for a major proportion of the total adjustment range.

The radio terminal could be a radio transmitter and/or receiver. The terminal could operate according to any suitable scheme, including TDMA (time division multiple access) and FHSS (frequency hopped spread spectrum). The oscillator could be used in other applications such as tone generation.

Numerous changes could be made to the circuits shown in figures 3 and 4. For example, the output stage of the oscillator could be varied as required. The varicaps 7, 8 could be replaced or supplemented by one or more other forms of voltage, current or manually controlled capacitance, or only one variable capacitance section used, rather than the symmetric example shown in figure 3.

The applicant draws attention to the fact that the present invention may include any feature or combination of features disclosed herein either implicitly or explicitly or any generalisation thereof, without limitation to the scope of any of the present claims. In view of the foregoing description it will be evident to a person skilled in the art that various modifications may be made within the scope of the invention.

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